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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

DISCUSSION OF SINO-SOVIET DISCORDS -- Tokyo, Tokyo Shimbun, 27 Aug 60

Washington, 26 August 1960 -- Premier Khrushchev recently announced that he would go to P'yongyang, in early October. Possibly Mao Tse-tung or Liu Shao-chi will also go and talk over theoretical polemics and other problems with Khrushchev. While Yugoslav and other critics incline toward wishful conjecture about the theoretical polemics between the Soviet Union and Communist China, specialists are taking a more prudent attitude and do not anticipate a break of relations between the two countries such as occurred between Stalin and Tito in 1948.

The following, however, are definite: (1) Soviet technicians are still working in Communist China without having received any expulsion order from the Chinese Communist government. (2) The Mongolian government's Radio Ulan Bator strongly criticized Mao's theory by stating, "We regret that there are some persons who disregard the Moscow and Bucharest declarations and advocate the inevitability of war with capitalist countries." This was broadcast very soon after Molotov was appointed Soviet delegate to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. (3) Communist countries have been repeatedly urging the support of the Soviet Union for the sake of socialist camp unity. This is not necessary if everything is going smoothly. (4) It is not necessary for the Soviet Union to fight the US over a territorial issue. Communist China, on the other hand, has been propagandizing domestically (as stimulants for the people's communes and the production "great leap forward") that since the US Navy and Air Force are occupying Chinese territory, such as Taiwan and other islands, these must be liberated by force. -- Sakai, Tokyo Shimbun special correspondent

CPYRGHT

- 1 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SOCIOLOGICAL

EAST GERMAN MEDICAL AID TO CONGO -- Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 21 Aug 60,
p 6

A group of 13 doctors and nurses from the GDR arrived in Leopoldville on 19 August. Led by Dr Weitbrecht, vice-president of the GDR Red Cross, they transferred to the Congolese Red Cross a shipment of medicines and bandaging materials valued at 100,000 DM. This gift was made available by the Solidarity Committee of the GDR for Africa, with the support of the East German populace.

The mission of doctors and nurses was sent on a request by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to the GDR Red Cross to contribute to medical aid for the Republic of the Congo. The dispatching of the medical aid group was prepared jointly by the Presidium of the German Red Cross, the GDR government, and the Solidarity Committee of the GDR for Africa. The Presidium of the German Red Cross and the Ministry of Health received numerous messages from doctors, doctors' assistants, and nurses volunteering for service in the Congo.

In his message to the departing delegation at Schoenefeld Airport, Dr Weitbrecht stated: "It is the first time in the young history of our Red Cross Society that such a numerically strong working group from the German Red Cross has participated in an aid operation organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the World Health Organization...."

ECONOMIC

SOVIETS USE STEAM IN PROCESSING STEEL -- Bucharest, Metalurgia si Constructia de Masini, Vol 12, No 6, Jun 60, p 569

Superheated steam can successfully replace oxygen in speeding up the refining of steel, permitting a 10-percent increase in the production of steel without additional expenses. This has been confirmed in a one-year test during which superheated steam was injected into the open-hearth furnaces of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy. At the proposal of a group of engineers, superheated steam at a pressure of 12 atmospheres was injected into the open-hearth furnaces with the flame. The production of steam does not require costly technical equipment or a large power consumption, such as are required to produce oxygen.

NEW CANAL ON LUICHOW PENINSULA -- Bucharest, Natura, No 4, Jul/Aug 60,
p 142

A canal 178 kilometers long and 30 meters wide is under construction on the Luichow Peninsula in the southern part of China. This "Youth Canal" is one of the largest hydrotechnical projects in the country and will make possible the transformation of the peninsula into plantations for coffee, rubber, and other tropical products. A network of small irrigation canals, totaling over 4,000 kilometers, will penetrate the entire northern and central part of the peninsula. These canals branch off from the "Youth Canal." This large hydrotechnical complex, construction of which will soon be completed, will permit irrigation of a surface area of 200,000 hectares of pasture land and utilization of fallow land.

PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS, SPACE SHORTAGE IN INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY -- Budapest, Figyelo, Vol IV, No 32, 9 Aug 60, p 5

At present, domestic and export orders for the four types of instruments in which Hungary has been specializing greatly exceed both production and space capacity. The demand for automatic components is 10-15 times capacity; that for geophysical and electronic instruments is double the capacity; and the demand for medical instruments is so great that in the last 6 months of 1960 the industry will have to complete production ordinarily requiring $7\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Although the industry plans to build new plants in Szekszard, Szentes, Esztergom, and Debrecen and to expand a number of other plants, these new plants cannot possibly begin operating until the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. To bridge the gap, plans call for constructing a number of temporary steel sheds in which production can be carried on until the new plants are completed. The industry cannot fulfill its commitments without these sheds; but even though funds are available for their construction, the construction industry has no free capacity for this work in the foreseeable future. Unless a solution is found, the instrument industry may lose many customers just when it is ready to cash in on the fruit of its labor.

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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN NONCOMMODITY SECTION -- Warsaw, Finanse, No 5,
May 60, pp 17-20

[Comment: The following tables are from an article in source by Janusz Wyznikiewicz titled "Further Development of Invisible Export." This source, only recently received in FDD, presents the first publication of any part of Polish balance of payments noted by FDD]

Balance of Payments in Noncommodity Turnover (in million rubles)

	1958			1959*		
	Income	Expen- ditures	Balance	Income	Expen- ditures	Balance
Transport, communications, and insurance	472.0	228.2	+243.8	569.0	201.4	+367.6
Various services	28.5	43.3	- 14.8	27.4	45.2	- 17.8
Tourism	16.6	22.0	- 5.4	19.7	33.3	- 13.6
Other noncom- modity services	133.9	59.3	+ 74.6	106.5	88.8	+ 17.7
Total	651.0	352.8	+298.2	722.6	368.7	+353.9

*The favorable balance is mainly achieved in transportation and other services. In transportation, Poland profits from its geographical position. The favorable balance is due also to monetary gifts from Poles abroad and the developing turnover in annuities, pensions, and inheritances.

Balance of Payments in Noncommodity Turnover
in Foreign Exchange (in million rubles)

	1958	1959*
Total balance of payments	+298.2	+353.9
Ruble clearings	+351.9	+431.0
Foreign exchange	- 53.7	- 77.1

*Temporary data

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ALL-PURPOSE UNDERCARRIAGE FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY -- Prague, T 60
Technicky Magazin, No 7, 1960, pp 416-419

CPYRGHT

The Agrostroj [Agricultural Machinery] Enterprise in Prostějov has developed an all-purpose, self-propelled undercarriage for use with a number of different types of harvesting machines. Production of a test series of the undercarriage will begin in 1961. The harvesting machines with which it will be used include the SMUN-240 thresher, scheduled for production in Hungary; the SRUN-150 straw cutter and the 2-SCUN sugar beet harvester, to be produced by the Agrostroj Enterprise in Pelhrimov in 1961 and 1962, respectively; and the 2-SBUN potato harvester, developed by the VUZS [Agricultural Research] Enterprise in Prague. Since the all-purpose undercarriage is the most expensive part of a machine, its use with a number of harvesting machines could effect considerable savings in the JZDs (unified agricultural cooperatives). The use of two such undercarriages in a 500-600-hectare farm would save 135,000 crowns; if every JZD of at least 500 hectares used two such undercarriages, 800 million crowns would be saved in the Third Five-Year Plan period. This new trend in the construction of agricultural machines has also been observed in the USSR, the US, and the GDR.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTERS TO PAY FOR INSPECTION -- Belgrade, Borba, 17 Aug 60, p 5

CPYRGHT

Beginning 17 August 1960, Yugoslav exporters of agricultural products will pay a fee to the Federal Market Inspectorate for inspection of products earmarked for export, the fee being 1,200 dinars per carload, truckload, or aircraft shipment, regardless of the volume of products involved. The fee will be doubled for goods in truck-trailers; and 1,200 dinars will be paid for the following agricultural products loaded on ships: 15 head of large livestock, 50 head of small livestock, or 10 tons of other agricultural products. A fee of 400 dinars will be paid for baled shipments. The fees for inspections that must be made at night will be double the ordinary fee.

MODERNIZATION OF PORT OF DURRES -- Bucharest, Natura, No 4, Jul/Aug 60, p 142

CPYRGHT

The modernization plan for the port of Durres, drawn up by Soviet specialists from the State Institute for Planning Maritime Ports and Ship Repair Enterprises ("Soyuzmorproyekt"), will increase the port's 1965 traffic capacity to 150 percent over 1959. Under the reconstruction and expansion plan, such important operations as the following will be carried out: construction of new wharves; deepening of the entrance canal (which must be dredged of 1.5 million cubic meters of sand, earth, etc.); and construction of docks, silos, highways, railroads, etc.

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CPYRGHT

The port will be equipped with such modern loading and unloading installations as elevators, floating docks, bulldozers, and tractors. Thus, the majority of the work will be mechanized. Modernization of the port has already begun.

PRODUCES 10,000 LIGHT INDUSTRY ITEMS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 Aug 60, p 7

CPYRGHT

Sinkiang Province now produces over 10,000 light industry items, such as machine-made sugar, machine-made paper, ceramics, industrial leather, soap, thermos bottles, light bulbs, batteries, glassware, vulcanized rubber, caustic soda, etc. Some 70-80 percent of the raw materials for the light industries come from the rural areas.

LIVESTOCK LOSSES REDUCED -- Hu-ho-hao-te, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 3 Jun 60, p 4

CPYRGHT

Greater attention to weather predictions and better-organized dissemination of weather reports have greatly reduced livestock losses in Inner Mongolia. Before liberation, livestock losses from disastrous storms reached about 11 percent. In 1958 losses were reduced to 2-4 percent, and in 1959 were further reduced to half this percentage.

RAILWAYS INSPECTED ON FOOT -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Sep 60, p 3

CPYRGHT

The leading cadres of the Chin-chou Railway Administration recently led the technicians to inspect the railway tracks by foot. All the tracks, bridges, culverts, and equipment under the administration were thoroughly inspected. Any defects found were immediately repaired. On railway ties alone, they fastened or strengthened over 2,000 ties and replaced over 800 ties.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE

The following is an FDD comment.

Summer harvest work in Rumania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia is drawing to a close, according to late August 1960 press reports from these countries.

In Rumania, preparations of equipment and seeds for fall harvesting and planting are reported as almost completed and plowing is being intensified in many regiunes. It is further noted that 6 million tons of corn is to be ensiled this summer.

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Though one Hungarian report in Nepszabadsag asserts that threshing is nearly finished all over Hungary, a more recent source (an agricultural paper) admits that threshing is only 70 percent completed. Some megyek are said to have been hampered by "unusual" weather and inadequate work organization. It is also stressed that seeds are being readied in preparation for fall grain sowing.

According to the Czechoslovak press, there has been good progress in grain harvesting. Less than one tenth of all areas sown to grain had to be cut by the end of August and about three fourths of the cut grain had been hauled off the fields. At the same time, the bulk purchase plan of grain is reported as over five sixths fulfilled. It is expected that the entire grain crop will be gathered by the second week end in September.

Reports from Poland up to the end of the third week of August state that threshing in some wojewodztwos (those waiting for grain to dry sufficiently) is proceeding slowly, while in others threshing is in full swing. It is also noted that full-scale fall plowing is unlikely to be possible before early September when fields are expected to be sufficiently dry.

No new information on the Bulgarian and East German agricultural situation is available.

NOTE ON CONVERSION OF POWER STATIONS TO GAS

The following is an FDD comment.

Foreign Press Bulletin for 7 September 1960 carried the 9 August 1960 Turkmenskaya Iskra report on the conversion of all thermal electric power stations in the Uzbek SSR to burn gas. The comment following the item should have read as follows.

Press accounts of some southern USSR thermal electric power stations converting from anthracite dust to gas operation have indicated that this initial conversion did not increase significantly the over-all efficiency of the stations and that the cost of production was reduced very little. In addition, the conversion led to the accumulation of large stocks of anthracite dust at coal mines and subsequent financial difficulties for the mines. Therefore, it was decided to reconvert a number of the stations back to coal dust operation.

The very size and proximity of the gas deposits in the Uzbek SSR make it highly improbable that this difficulty will be encountered there.

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SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL

NEW ELECTRONIC QUARTERLY -- Warsaw, Przegląd Elektroniki, Vol 1, No 1,
Jan - Mar 60

CPYRGHT

The Telecommunications Section of the Association of Polish Electrical Engineers, and the Electronics Section of the Communications Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences, have begun publishing Przegląd Elektroniki (Electronic Review), a scientific-technical quarterly in the electronics field. The publication will include the results of theoretical and experimental work on the basic principles, design, and technology of new type electronic tubes and semiconductors, and work in high vacuum and allied fields.

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